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APPLICATION NO.	FI	LING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/047,583		01/14/2002	Atef Boulos	BP-8935B CIP	7434
23914	7590	03/12/2003			
STEPHEN	B. DAVI	S	EXAMINER		
BRISTOL-N PATENT D		QUIBB COMPANY ENT	CHOI, FRANK I		
P O BOX 4000 PRINCETON, NJ 08543-4000				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
PRINCETO	, NJ 00.	343-4000		1616 DATE MAILED: 03/12/2003 Restart 10-1	7-03

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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-: ", ,		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
		10/047,583	BOULOS ET AL.			
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
		Frank I Choi	1616			
Period for	- The MAILING DATE of this communication	n appears on the cover sheet	with the correspondence address			
	DRTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR F	PEDLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3	MONTH(S) FROM			
THE N - Extension - If the p - If NO - Failure - Any re	MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION of time may be available under the provisions of 37 Countries of 37 Countri	ION. FR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may on. to a reply within the statutory minimum of period will apply and will expire SIX (6) Notes a statute, cause the application to become	y a reply be timely filed thirty (30) days will be considered timely. MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. E ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
1)	Responsive to communication(s) filed or	ı				
2a) <u></u> □	This action is FINAL . 2b)∑	This action is non-final.				
3)□	Since this application is in condition for a closed in accordance with the practice u					
•	on of Claims	nation	•			
• • • •	Claim(s) <u>1-14</u> is/are pending in the application is/are with above claim(s) is/are with					
	Claim(s) is/are allowed.	illulawii iloili consideration.				
	Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>1-14</u> is/are rejected.					
•	Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
	Claim(s) are subject to restriction a	and/or election requirement				
, —	on Papers	and/or oloolon roquilonionic				
9)□ T	The specification is objected to by the Exa	aminer.				
10)□ T	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)□	accepted or b) objected to b	y the Examiner.			
	Applicant may not request that any objection	n to the drawing(s) be held in ab	eyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).			
11)∐ T	he proposed drawing correction filed on	is: a)□ approved b)□	disapproved by the Examiner.			
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.						
12)[] T	he oath or declaration is objected to by the	ne Examiner.				
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120					
13)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fo	oreign priority under 35 U.S.0	C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).			
a)[☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:					
	 Certified copies of the priority docu 	ments have been received.				
:	2. Certified copies of the priority docu	ments have been received ir	Application No			
	 Copies of the certified copies of the application from the Internation ee the attached detailed Office action for 	al Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a))).			
		·	C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).			
·	☐ The translation of the foreign language					
15)⊠ A	cknowledgment is made of a claim for do					
Attachment	e of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Intervie	ew Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)			
2) 🔲 Notice	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-94 nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper N	18) 5) Notice	of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)			

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tritsch et al. (US Pat. 6,030,645) in view of Boyle et al. (US Pat. 5,925,381), EP 0 595 005 and Schmidt et al. (US pat. 4,486,435).

Tritsch et al. teach the preparation of flowable dry particles having an oleophilic active ingredient, such as vitamin E dispersed in a carrier material, and a coating layer comprising mixtures of calcium, microcrystalline cellulose, magnesium silicate and silicon dioxide, and the composition can further include mixtures of vitamins and/or minerals (Columns 2-4). It is taught that the flowable dry particles are well suited for the manufacture of tablets as they having outstanding flow and compressibility behaviour (Column 3, lines 47-51).

Boyle et al. teach the preparation of encapsulated oleophilic substances, such as vitamin E, in the form of powders which are suitable for tableting wherein the composition contains the encapsulated vitamin E, calcium silicate, microcrystalline cellulose and Cab-O-Sil (See entire document, especially Column 10, lines 60-68, Column 11, lines 1-33). It is taught that the preparation allows for production of high potency vitamins in a free flowing powder form (Column 1, lines 33-41).

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EP 0 595 005 teaches a composition and method in the form of tablets or coated tablets effective in lowering homocysteine levels for the treatment of cardiovascular diseases containing a mixture of vitamins and minerals, including Vitamin E, for example, tocopherol acetate, and selenium (Pg. 2, lines 1-20, Pg. 5, lines 55-58, Pg. 6, lines 54-59, Pg. 7, lines 1-21). A tablet formulation containing microcrystalline cellulose is taught (Pg. 15, lines 10-56, Pg. 16, lines 1-14).

Schmidt et al. teach a hydrophobic silica formed from precipitated silica which is used in the formulation of tablets for vitamin mixtures, including vitamin E, which are prepared by spray drying droplets of vitamins (Column 1, lines 35-40, 63-67, Column 2, lines 20-34, Column 3, lines 20-23). It is taught that the hydrophobic silica has improved flow and reduces sticking of the powder (Column 1, lines 68, Column 2, lines 1, 2). It is taught that the composition can contain adjuvents which are conventional in vitamin-containing powders, for example, lubricant compounds, for example tale, binders and fillers (Column 2, lines 13-15).

The difference between the prior art and the claimed invention is that the prior art does not expressly disclose a composition or method of providing a cardiovascular benefit containing in combination encapsulated vitamin E, precipitated silica, calcium silicate, microcrystalline cellulose, and, optionally, talc. However, the prior art amply suggests the same as it is known in the art to formulate mixtures of vitamin, including Vitamin E, and minerals in the form of tablets or coated tablets for the reduction of homocysteine levels. Further, it is known in the art to prepare tablets by spray drying mixtures of vitamins using conventional lubricants and fillers, such as calcium silicate, microcrystalline cellulose, talc and precipitated silica. As such, it would have been well within the skill of one of ordinary skill in the art to formulated a composition

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which would lower homocysteine levels containing encapsulated vitamin E, precipitated silica, calcium silicate, microcrystalline cellulose and talc and arrive at the various ratios and concentrations through optimization of the prior art values depending of effectiveness of the active ingredients and flowability and compressability of the powders in the tableting process. Further, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the prior art as above with the expectation that the lubricant and fillers would facilitate processing of the tablet and the tablet composition would be effective in lowering homocysteine levels and provide a cardiovascular benefit.

Therefore, the claimed invention, as a whole, would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, because every element of the invention has been collectively taught by the combined teachings of the references.

Conclusion

A facsimile center has been established in Technology Center 1600. The hours of operation are Monday through Friday, 8:45 AM to 4:45 PM. The telecopier numbers for accessing the facsimile machines are (703) 308-4556 or (703) 305-3592.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Frank Choi whose telephone number is (703) 308-0067. Examiner maintains a flexible schedule. However, Examiner may generally be reached Monday-Friday, 8:00 am -5:30 pm (EST), except the first Friday of the each biweek which is Examiner's normally scheduled day off.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's Supervisor, Mr. José Dees, can be reached on (703) 308-4628. Additionally, Technology Center 1600's Receptionist and Customer Service can be reached at (703) 308-1235 and (703) 308-0198, respectively.

FIC

March 6, 2003

JOHN PAK MARY EXAMINER GROUP 1000